THE CITY WATER FRONT. GREAT LAW SUITS CONCERNING RI-PARIAN RIGHTS.

Two Decisions Against the City After Long

and Stubborn Fights-Two Principles In-The protracted legal fights between the owners of riparian rights and the Dock Department on the question of compensation to the former in case the intter attempted to carry out the plan of improving the water fronts, thereby cutting off certain rights of way to the river, have resulted in two important decisions. Two entirely different principles were involved in the controversies, and, as the decisions were against the city, the subject is an interesting one for many property owners.

The Dock Department of this city was cre-

ated in 1870, with very extensive powers. Among these powers was one directing the Dock Commissioners to determine upon a general plan for the improvement of the entire water frontwhich, on being filed, was to be the legal plan for such water frontage and its occupaof the new region to be filled in and improved. was to acquire, through the Dock Department, such private lands, easements, and water privilleges as might be deemed necessary for the sonstruction of the water front on the new plan. This was to be done on compensation made to private owners.

The city already had an extensive water front ownership, consisting of wharves, piers, and buikheads, which it had acquired under the Dongan charter of 1686, and the Montgomerie charter of 1730, and subsequent acts of the Legislature. These charters and acts gave the city, in the first place, all the tideway around the island-that is, the land between

of the Legislature. These charters and acts gave the city, in the first place, all the tideway around the island—that is, the land between high and low water—and subsequently the land comprised between low water and a line extending 400 feet beyond it. A subsequent act in 1870 gave the city an extensive tract beyond the 400 feet line, reaching far out into the water. Armad with these extensive proprietary rights, the Dock Department has for the last ten years been endeavoring to carry out its great plan of improvement, and the effects of its work are notably visible on the North River David of the control of the city authorities and the Bock Commissioners that under their new and extensive grants they had a right to enter upon the outer territory granted to the city, and to construct the new bulkhend street, and whares thereon, without regard to the rights of such individuals as owned existing whares and bulkheads on the then outlying street. The chain made was that as the city owned the outer right bed, then improving its own land the then riparian owner, and without touching his wharves or bulkhead, merely built out beyond him, he was, therefore, not entitled to any compensation, but that he must bear the change of being turned late an inland owner as a misfortune without remady. This view of the city as beared in the distribution of the change of being turned late an inland owner as a misfortune without remady. This view of the city as beared upon well-known leading adjudicated cases both in the old Court of Errors and in the Court of Appeals of this State. These cases established the principle that, although a part more accessed to the water, was fully determined in part of the construction of the Hudson River Railway. The English courts had the right to improve the principle seemed to he cases so the water, was fully determined by the riparian proprisors thereon, the question arising under the action of the London Merropolita had been determined by the riparian proprisors thereon, the question arising unde

inat the city was not obliged to make content action, but could proceed with the work. The decision of Judge Van Brant was reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, and the Court of Appeals has recently given its opinion sustaining the General Term, and holding that the city, under the terms of the grant conferring the right to collect wharfage for the consideration expressed of maintaining the outlying street, could not violate its own contract and that the right to collect wharfage implied a right to have an unobstructed waterway.

The Langdon case, therefore, established the principle that the city must make compensation to riparian owners who hold under grant from the city, if the latter builds out beyond them, although on its own land. The cases of Mathew Wilkos and others were ended under the decision in the Langdon case.

In the mean time a war was raging on the cast side, In November, 1880, the Dock Department began to tear down an extensive bulkhead and platform erected on the shore in front of lands evened by the Beekman family between Porty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, on the East River. The department claimed that on account of the grants to the city of land under the outlying water and the terms of the Beekmans patent, the Beekmans patent only extended to high water, and that consequently the latter's platform was a misance, and that the elity had a right to build an outlying street in front of the Beekmans, acting mader the advice of their counsel, the Hon. J. W. Gerard, made a loase to one van Dolren of Now Jersey, the effect of such lease being thrown down and proposals were published for building the new street, when the Beekmans, acting mader the advice of their counsel, the Hon. J. W. Gerard, made a loase to one van Dolren of Now Jersey, the effect of such lease being that the mater has been dragding its slow leagth along, with voluminated the grants to the limit of the french of the remain of the manual testiments for the proper street of the country of the Beekma

that most important principles have been decided adversely to the city, and that damages will have to be paid by the city to the amount of very many millions to private owners if the proposed new water front is carried out.

The Dock Department, however, do not seem to be as much intimidated or discouraged by the above two formidable decisions as it was supposed they would be. They say that the cases of the private ownership on the river front are under various titles and tenures, and that a principle applicable in one case might not be so in another: that persons hold variously under grant lease, notice, or revocable license from the city or State; that parties hold the land, some within and some without the four hundred feet line, whose rights would not be the same; that some of the private colonial grants were made before and some after the Dengan charter of 1686, which would stand in different positions, in asmuch as those taken after the tideway was given to the city by that charter, would have notice of the city's outer ownership, and would therefore be bound by it and by its additions. They also claim that few owners could prove their title back to the river line by a continuous chain, as the Beekmans have done.

Mr. George S. Greene, Jr., engineer-in-chief

could prove their title back to the river line by a continuous chain, as the Beekmans have done.

Mr. George S. Greene, Jr., engineer-in-chief to the Deck Department, to whom the President of the department referred the Sun reporter, said:

The Langdon case settled a number of others, the conditions of which are precisely similar to it. Therefore it will be useless to light in cases that are similar. But there are other cases the conditions of which are not similar to the Langdon case, and such cases will probably be contested.

"The Beekman case is not similar to the Langdon case, and I do not consider that any decision has been made that affects the rights of the city. But an opinion has been given by Judge Wheeler that is contrary to the claims of the city."

the authorities of the city of London.

The facts in the Beckman case were quite different from those of the Wilkos case, and a different from those of the Wilkos case, and a different from those of the Wilkos case, and a different from those of the Wilkos case, and a different from those of the Wilkos case, and a different from those of the Wilkos case, and a different from those of the Wilkos case, and the patents from dov. Edmund Andross, as far back as 167th and a continuous chain of title was shown. The patents only gave the eastern fliver," which, according to the patents of the waster mark; but the claim was made by the Beckmans that these words also gave them an easement to and from the river, and all the water highway was a way to this land when the successive grantees took it. So far as the city could have any right to if or to the soil under it, the original grantor, the Crown, had the way, any more than an individual could. The city could have any right to if or to the soil under it, the original grantor the Crown, had the way, any more than an individual could. The city could have any right to if or to the soil under it, the original grantor the Crown, had the way, any more than an individual could. The city could have any right to if or to the soil under its from and under the Crown. Is Crown made. If had made the grant which the way, any more than an individual could. The city could have any right to if or to the soil under the Crown in the country of the patent way. He forter holds in harmony with the recent United States Court decisions, that "riparian right is property and valuable; and though it must be enjoyed in due subsection to the rights of the public, it cannot arbitrarily or capiciously be converted in decordance with established law, and if necessary that it be taken for the public and the accordance with established law, and if necessary that it be taken for the public and the accordance with established law, and if necessary that it be taken for the public and the accordance with es

THE OLD SETTLER'S FRIEND DUFFY. Meminiscences of an Attenuated Pig and an

Old-Time Apple-Cat. MILFORD, Pa., Dec. 18 .- "Here's old Abe Duffy ben dead fur better'n a year, an' I've only its' heard on it," said the Old Settler, as he came into the Crissman House. He made his remark before he had closed the door, as if he was afraid some one might slip in at the window and break the news of Mr. Duffy's

death before he had the chance himself.
"Ye don't mean Abe Duffy ez usety live up in ole Tiog., do you, Major?" asked the 'Squire. "Abe Duffy ez usty hang 'roun' the deer licks, hidin' hisself an' layin' fur deer, an' shootin' on 'em 'thout givin' 'em a show fur to git away with their hide an' taller? D'ye mean him, Major? If ye do, I know'd he were dead this

year or more."

"Oh, ye did, hay?" said the Old Settler, with a sneer. "Ye don't say so? Is they anything a goin on, or that's goin' ter be a goin' on, b'gosh, that you don't know, consarn ye? They's one thing ye do know to a dinktum, an'that is how to git up a quar'l from the word go. I wouldn't hey your disp'sition fur a forty-aere lot, b'gosht'mighty I wouldn't!"

But ye don't mean that Abe Duffy, do ye, Major?" persisted the Squire.

IS THE COMPANY ALL RIGHT

SUIT IN WHICH THE NAMES OF WELL-RNOWN RESIDENTS APPEAR.

Men who Would Like to Get Their Money from the National Industrial Exhibition Company-What Some Persons Say.

The National Industrial Exhibition Com-

pany's office, in the Welles building, in lower Broadway, is in the hands of the Sheriff, for non-payment of rent and bills for office furniture, and a suit has been instituted in the City Court by Theodore C. Sears and Charles H. Reed, attorneys for Richard A. White, one of the employees, against William H. Guion, William Belden, Clark Boll, A. P. Blevin, George B. Loring, G. W. C. Clarke, Cyrus H. McCormick, J. Parke Postles, Eugene H. Pullen, George S. Scott, Levi M. Bates, and N. T. Sprague, whose names have been published as directors and officers of the company. The complaint sets forth the defendants organized the company; that they chose Wm. H. Guion as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and published other officers, agents, and attorneys, representing to

ALLIGATOR SKINS.

The General Tells How He Gets Them, and

"I've got fifty men doin' nothin' but killin' gators," said a tall, long-haired individual, who was a General, hailing from the cotton belt of Louisiana. "Pay! Why, dog-gorn it, the hull kintry's gone mad on them yar 'gators. I thought I'd take a run up and see whar they was goin'-makin' bags and boots and kyard boxes. I've been squattin' on a durn swamp down that at the mouth o' the Mississippi fo about ten years. I stuck to it like mud to a ground hog, and raised cotton and children-just enough of the first to keep the latter

n-goin'. I hed a close call between the two, Jedge, I'll be dogged if I didn't. "As I was sayin', I stuck it out fo' ten years; had the chills so bad it shook all my teeth out, and when I got a false set I hed to have 'em spliced in. Why, gentlemen," the General said, looking around, "I've seen the bark git a tremblin' on damp nights, and just shake right off the tree. A friend o' mine hed a hull orange grove threatened that way in '79. The chills kem on, and the bark began ter split, and the

a story of big cels and sea snakes." said an old fisherman, who once caught muckerel and herrings off the deep seacoasts of Ireland, but now earns his living by crabbing in Newark Bay. "I don't think the average American has much idea of what a real big cel is. When they see one a little larger than usual they say it is a serpent. If they saw the congers off the Irish coasts they would have some reason to call them serpents; for, you know, there are no snakes in Ireland. St. Patrick drove them all into the sea, and it is a common supersition that they became conger cels. You can't find them anywhere cles in the world. Of course they call conger, but they are no more like the Irish conger than a sprat is like a salmon. I know it is hard to credit it, but I have caught scores of them, each ten feet long, and nearly as thick as a man's thigh. They are only to be found in the deepest water, and are fond of lurking under great rocks. They are caught with a stout line and hook, and when one is hauled late a boa constrictor. He never attacks a man but if your fold. He never the service of the search of the search of the street in purpose search of the search of the street in purpose search of the street is in bottom land owners and renters between Cairo and Graud Towers, almost without a dissenting voice, will think entirely destroy the farming or producing interests of the river between Cairo and Grand Towers, almost without a dissenting voice, will think entirely destroy the farming or producing interests of the river between Cairo and Grand Towers, almost without a dissenting voice, will think entirely destroy the farming or producing interests of the river between Cairo and Grand Towers, almost without a dissenting voice, will then entirely destroy the farming or producing interests of the river between Cairo and Grand Towers, almost without a dissenting voice, will then entirely destroy the farming or producing interests of the river between cair this damage by vater last June was from \$70,000 to the damage by wa

ELECTRICITY IN TORNADOES.

The Phenomena of Exploding Buildings-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Nearly every person who has seen a house destroyed by a tornado concurs in the assertion that such buildings explode, making a noise like the sound of a cannon.

Nearly all observers of these storms also concur in saying that bright electric flashes. sharp lightning, and in many cases a sort of blue-tinged streak of flame can be seen through

concur in saying that bright electric finshes, sharp lightning, and in many cases a sort of blue-tinged streak of flame can be seen through the gyrating, rearing, tempest clouds, which meet in funnel-shaped, spiral mass and burst upon the defenceless buildings.

We find in the local newspaper reports of various tornadoes such sentences as this: "It was marked by the flerce aspect of cloud and atmosphere: the lightning played vividly, and the temperature varied as much as twenty degrees within as many minutes,"

Another report says that "the cloud seemed to be on fire, so constant was the lightning."

Feal after peal," says another, of deafoning thunder."

The cloud was seen to rise from the earth, and then to descend, the roaring continuing." A man who saw the massive iron railroad bridge torn and twisted and demolished some years ago at Omaha said to me that be could see plainly the blue-red flame of lightning playing and leaping about, and twisting the rods and braces throughout the vast structure, until the electric storm left it a shapeless wreck in the bod of the river.

Persons who were on the spot at the great Marshfield disaster in 1850 told me that immense piles of rubbish, the accumulation of the wrecked houses torn to atoms by the storm, were struck by the lightning and fired, causing a great conflagration.

These incidents show pretty conclusively that electricity is the chief factor in these torrors of the atmosphere, and that wind alone is not by any means the source of destruction. Wind certainly is a strong factor in these torrolle visitations. A man told me that at Marshfield in 1880 he saw three wells, 35 feet deep, drained of water by the terrific suction of the tempest. This seems scarcely credible, but it can probably be substantiated by a multitude of witnesses. A gigantic rock which overhung a narrow delife in a southern country of this State was broken off by a tornade and carried a considerable distance away. Whether or not wind is the only force in such feats of nature is a problem har

dition philanthropiats and the clergy have but one answer, namely, join the Young Mon's Christian Association, and connect yourself with some church, and the thing is done. Those organizations are well enough in their way, and every consistent Christian should do his part in sustaining and encouraging church work, but they do not supply the place of a sociable fireide by any means. In city churches the members of the congregation are mostly strangers to each other, and the voing man who joins a church or Sunday school with the idea that the members thereof; are going to invite him to their homes and introduce him to their friends, unless he is a very good catch indeed, will be sure of disappointment, as the writer friends, unless he is a very good catch indeed, will be sure of disappointment, as the writer friends, unless he is a very good catch indeed, will be sure of disappointment, as the writer friends unless the second of the sure of the sure of the sure of the supplied of the sure of the sure of the sure of the supplied of the sure of the s

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Res have from time to time urged ve about 75,000 square miles, they thought they would secure four United States Scnators, all Republican, and several members of the lower House of Congress of the same political color. The cry for division is not now as loud as that for admission of the Territory as a whole to Statchood. The sentiment among the people themselves is divided, while the Republican newspapers in Minnesotts, which presons to speak for us, are still calling for division on the line that will bring most party votes.

There is a growing feeling on the west side of the Missouri River that the Democratic element in the Territory should be represented in Congress. Some of the citizens here feel that the interests of the Ferritory ought not so be sarrificed in the Moloch of Republican avaries. In the Democratic element in the Republican as a State, and the same will be true also.

The people who live west of the Missouri have a anggestion to make so the Democratic party. Let them secure the division of the Territory on the Missouri River. A glance at the map will show that if the line were made on the river also littlely—from northwest to southeast—the line would be a very awkward one. But let the dividing line he along the river? Some and the line would be a very awkward one. But let the dividing line he along the river from Mandan nurth for 50 miles, and then leaving the river's cast bank, let the line going southeast might leave the river at a given point and go due south to the Nebrask houndary.

What would be the political effect? Perfaps the east-river is the Missouri would be a splending. On the line of the Republicans riducile the idea of division on the river. They say it is unheard of and absurd. They urge no arguments against it. As a matter of fact, such a river as the Missouri would be a splending devoted to agriculture, while the western half is mainly devoted to gracing and mining industries.

Something must be done by Congress soon to divide Dakots or salmit it to Statehood. The question is, would it not be wise for the Democ about 75,000 square miles, they thought they would so cure four United States Senators, all Republican and

The Mississippi Improvement Commission Criticised.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The Mississippi River Improvement Commission has adopted and is applying a system of works, which both the bottom-

A Gorgeous Sunset.

To the Editor of the southwestern sky charmed the sys and arrested the southwestern sky charmed the sys and arrested the attention yesterday. It was a sunset that differed in beauty from those which have rendered this December memorable. It was the brilliancy of the golden hues rather than the red giare that reacrnated the speciators. Viewed where the show covered the landscape, as in Central rath, the color combinations were gorgeous in their vividees. At 30 victor there was a great embankment of green at the northellands were gorgeous in their vividees. At 30 victor there was a great embankment of green at the northellands and the same and other the same and other many of red golden fame. Suddenly the evening star, venue, biased out in this man of red golder like an electric of red gold fame. Suddenly the evening star, venue, biased out in this man of red golder like an electric plands of the same and the

DEFYING THE POLICE BOARD.

JUSTICE MURRAY STANDS BY WHAT HIS

SAID ABOUT BLACKMAILING.

Openly Unices These who Have Power to Suppress it Have Reasons for Refeating. Police Justice Henry Murray sends to the newspapers a letter addressed to the Board of Police, in answer to their "demand" on him for proofs of his reported charges that there is corruption in the Police Department. He first heard of their demand, he says, through the newspapers. Justice Murray writes:

bite-Minged streak of flame can be seen through the gyrating, roaring, tempost clouds, which meet in lunnel-shiped, agiral mass and burst. We flad in the local newspaper reports of say, rous tornadoes auch sontences as this. "It also tornadoes auch sontences as this." The strength of the statement of say, rous tornadoes auch sontences as this. "It almosphers to lighting played vividit, and the temperature varied as much as twenty degrees within as many minute. Cloud seemed to be on fire, so constant was the highting." Peal after peal. "asys another, of dealering." The cloud was seen to rise from the earth, and then to descend, the roaring continued. "A man who as were made to make the roaring continued." A man who as were made to make the roaring continued. "A man who as were made to make the roaring continued as plainly the blue-red flame of lightings roads and braces throughout the vast streature, until the ejectite storm left it a shapeless wrock. Tersons who were on the spot at the great Marshfield disaster in 1890 told me that immone piles of rubbish, it he accumulation of earth of the stream of the controlled with the specific storm left it a hangeless wrock. Tersons who were on the spot at the great Marshfield disaster in 1890 told me that immone piles of rubbish. It he accumulation of the stream of the

the public sense and aid the practice of vice, for the law has vested you with the full power of correction.

Another misrepresentation embodied in your resolution is that I have made charges against "the members of the police force." I have said nothing which could be construed into any reflection upon the patrolmen. No one supposes that they have been allowed to share in any of the moneys which may have been extorted as the license fees of vice.

I call your attention to the fact that the Police Headquarters have publicly been made the centre from which the infamous falsehood has been disseminated that I deserted my during the riots of 1863. That matter was made the subject of judicial investigation in the Supreme Court, and the ability of such able lawyers as Wm. A. Beach, E. W. Stoughton, and Eibridge T. Gerry was exerted to show that I was guilty of the charge. The testimony then taken shows:

1. That I continued to do duty in the ranks as a policeman until Wednesday noon, which time included all the fights in which the policemen of the Twentieth Precinct participated.

2. That I did nothing which Capt. Walling considered it necessary to report at headquarters. The importance of this fact will be seen when it is stated that even trivial matters are reported, and that Capt. Walling did report another policeman for deserting, who was broken.

3. That at noon on Wednesday I left the station house to assist in the protection of the works of the Metropolitum Gas Commencement of the station house to assist in the protection of the works of the Metropolitum Gas Commencement of the test was a count of the remarks are reported, and that Capt. Walling did report another policeman for deserting, who was broken.

3. That at noon on Wednesday I left the station house to assist in the protection of the works of the Metropolitum Gas Commencement of the works of the deservant of the works of the works of the deservant of the works of the wear of th hension was felt lest darkness might be added at night by the destruction of the works of the various gas companies, and there was no point at which I could render better service.

After this refutation, ought not such a faisehood to have some other abiding place than a department of the city Government.

Painting on Satin and Pluck.

An advertisement for a "painter on satin" stirred a reporter's curiosity, and the man who advertised said: "We make odor cases, comb and brush cases, ollet and dressing cases, and many other fancy articles out of veivet, satin, and plush, all elegantly painted by hand. Plush is most in demand this season. No, it is not printed in colors. That could be done, of course, but it would not pay, because persons who can afford to buy such things at all would not have them if not painted. Besides, there are so many young people now doing this are very low, it ded ordinary painters on those materials can earn from \$12 to \$18 a week. Those who are capable of making acceptable designs get something more, according to what they turn out. After they finish a design the others copy it, and a hundred or more copies will be painted before its usefulness is ended. Then a new design must be taken up so as not to have loc many duplicates on the market. Every year we must have entirely new designs, and the work now turned out has exquisited families and otherwise. This year filter than ever before. We have just finished our holiday goods, and are starting in now on work for next fail." out of velvet, satin, and plush, all elegantly painted by

SPORTING NOTES.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard's stemn yacht Rodha is to be changed to a dissh-deck craft. Mr. William McEwer, official handicapper of the Man-hattan Athletic Club, has resigned. A tournament at the new space game of billiards will probably take place in the early spring. The new Brooklyn Athletic Club propose to have the best equipped gymnasium on the Continent. James Pilkington offers to match Wallace Boss against any sculler in the world, Hanlan not barred. any seniler in the world, Hanian not barred.

O'Connor's preliminary pool fourmament has been postponed to bee. 28 There are five entries so far.

Ex Goy, Stanford of California has about 500 head of choice frotting stock on his great farm at Palo Alto.

Mr. John Hamiin has lensed Prospect Park frotting track for three years, and has bought the racer Skylars for a running mate.

The next match between Vignaux and Schaefer will begin on Jan. 10. The game will be cushion carroms, on an American table. Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, paid Mr. McCafferty \$5,000 for his trotter Virgo Hambletonian, 18 years, by Rys. dyk's Hambletonian. dyk's Hambletonian.

Dan Mace has sold Bay Dick (2.30) to Gen. Alger of Detroit, for \$3,931; also Lysander Boy to Mr. Hurbut of Cleveland for \$4,250.—Spirit.

The racers from Reighton Beach will open sport at New Orleans on Christinas. Experier Major Wheeles of Brooklyn will precide in the judges' stand.

Mr. Matthew Riley of this city has bought the fast trotting team kitty 8, and Fred Clark from Mr. George Hall of Young's Hotel, Boston, Frice, \$4,500.

Mr. L. E. Myers has been called a professional by the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. Mr. Myers now asks the A. A. of C. to ries and explain.

Commissioned States of the Reight George W. Sher. Communitors Kittenn, C. A. De Graff, George W. Sher-wood, and W. J. Kedrath will have a combination sale of trotters on the Kentucky plan in the spring. of trotters on the Kentucky plan in the apring.

Mr. J. D. Bockefeller of Cleveland has bought the gray mare Kale McCall (2.29) as a trotting mass.

(2.10-14). Kate is a young Blue Buil of great promise.

The attendance at the Flemington race course when the Melbourne Cup was run for last month was estimated at 100,000, and this out of a population of about 1,000,000 for the whole of New South Wales.

The race course at Monmouth Fark is being improved by making very wide cuts at the starting points reducing the hill at the quarter pole, and elevating the track from the half mile to the stretch. This will make the borses stand out in bold relief during the entire circuit of the mile.

The new athletic editor of the New York Snortenga of the mile.

The new athletic editor of the New York Sportman, L. E. Myers, expresses the opinion that W. J. Raby, the English professional is the fastest man in burished, if not in the world. In his recent race of twenty-one miles Raby broke the records from mine to fifteen miles against a heavy wind.

The cost of printing Krik's "Guide to the Turf" this year was \$1.000. Although the American and Coney Island Jockey Citals and the Monmouth Park Association each contributed \$2.0 in addition to their regular subscription of \$100. Mr. Cirkmore did not clear a dollar for his jahor.

Messes J. Jorden and M. Messes and in the contributed \$1.0 in addition to their regular for his jahor.

singeriphion of \$100 Mr. Crickmore did not clear a dollar for the jather.

Messra Jordan and McMahon have purchased from Mr. J. M. Simpson, of Armer 11. the chestnut coit Jack Beber, two years, by recottand from Pietry by Asierold; price \$5,000 Mr. J. M. Simpson, the asies sold to the same parties the raceful districts of the bar filly Asiora, two years, by Red Bind Rodards by Australian. The pair will be shipped to Brighton steach and trained — Spirit Mr. D. D. Withers recently said to a representative of the Spirit I want to chow you as plan of an English track which some English friend has sent me. It is a track and a model one. The track, you see, is eggistated to the standard of the stand